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and the host, the author states that although very firmly attached, there is no actual interlacing of the tissues; and that in some instances, after maceration in water for a few days, the parasite could be separated from the host without much difficulty." This accords pretty well with the appearance of a fine section of *Phoradendron flavescens* and its host shown us by Dr. T. F. Allen.—2. Connecticut Valley Botanical Society. *The Springfield Republican*, October 12th, contains an account of an interesting meeting of this active Association at Mount Holyoke Seminary, October 6th, President W. S. Clark in the chair. Dr. Gray was present, and, among other things, explained why the keel of *Apios tuberosa*, Moench, is never coiled in an unvisited blossom, though coiled one turn after being rifled by bees; the tip at first being lodged in a little sac at the apex of the standard. The president spoke on the lifting power of plant-growth. He had seen a Black Birch in York, Me., which without doubt has lifted twenty tons of rock. Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, "the discoverer of the new flume in the White Mountains," sent specimens of *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L., discovered by him on Mt. Willard last July. Miss Hitchcock brought *Asplenium Filix-femina*, var. *molle*. Miss Shattuck reports *Erythronium Americanum*, Smith, as propagating itself chiefly by underground shoots, seldom flowering in that region. Thanks were voted to Prof. Tuckerman and Mr. Frost for the Catalogue of Amherst plants, and to the former for his liberality in the publication.—3. *American Journal of Science and Arts*, Nov. Dr. Gray has an article on Æstivation and its Terminology, and approves of the use of terms as follows: I. With some pieces of the set wholly exterior in the bud to others, *imbricate*. II. With each piece covered at one margin, and covering by the other, *convolute*. III. With each piece squarely abutting against its neighbors on either side, without overlapping, *valvate*. And a notice of W. T. Thistleton Dyer's *Classification and Sexual Reproduction of Thallophytes* with Sachs "relegating to the past, *Algae*, *Fungi* and *Lichens*," as a classification.

§ 65. Character-Plants of Western Nicaragua.—The uncultivated lands are mostly wooded, trees of the genera *Bombax* and *Plumieria* and of the orders *Anonaceæ*, *Sapotaceæ*, and sub-order *Cælpineæ* largely preponderating. The shores of Lake Nicaragua are lined with a coarse species of Mahogany, the branches of which all grow to the south-west, accommodating themselves to the prevailing N. E. Trades. In the swamps, *Crescentia* is the most characteristic tree, in the dry season (with the exception of a few thorny Acacias) often the sole representative of vegetation. The undergrowth of the woods consists largely of *Mimoseæ* and *Bromeliaceæ*. By the road sides, *Poinciana pulcherrima*, *Vinca rosea* and other handsome *Apocynaceæ* abound.

C. F.

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The Club meets regularly the last Tuesday of the month in the Herbarium, Columbia College, at 7½ P. M. Botanists are invited to attend. DR. THURBER, the President of the Club, may be found at 245 Broadway.